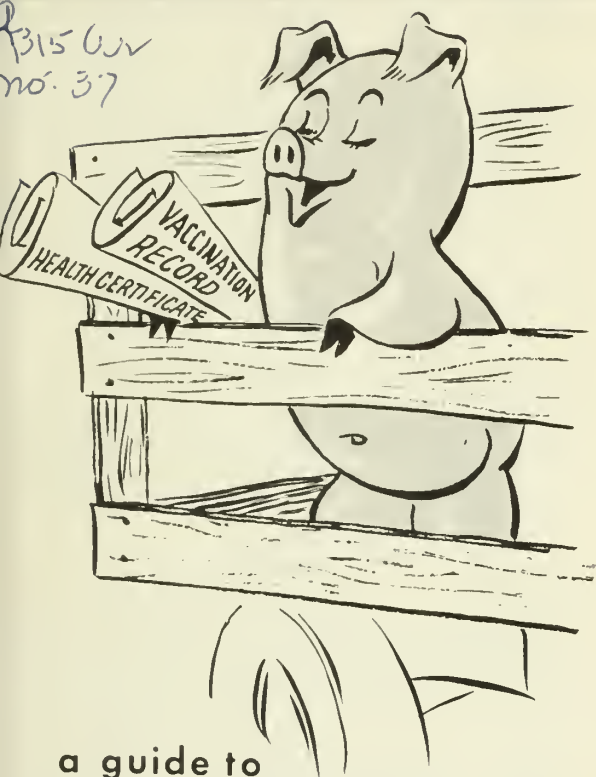


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PREVENT HOG CHOLERA

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no. 37



a guide to
federal requirements for

INTERSTATE MOVEMENT OF SWINE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Research Service

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a guide to federal requirements for INTERSTATE MOVEMENT OF SWINE

This guide is NOT a regulation and is NOT to be used as such.

For detailed information on interstate movement of swine, refer to Part 76 (as amended) of Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations. Copies of the regulations are available from the Animal Disease Eradication Division, Agricultural Research Service, U.S.D.A., Washington 25, D. C.

In addition to these Federal requirements, be sure to check the regulations of the State of destination.

Here is a general outline of the Federal regulations:

- Healthy, unexposed slaughter hogs can be moved interstate without restriction directly to recognized slaughtering centers for slaughter; or to public stockyards, or approved stackyards and livestock markets for sale for slaughter.
- Requirements for healthy, unexposed swine moved interstate for feeding or breeding purposes depend on (1) origin and (2) destination of shipment. In general, officially vaccinated pigs, properly identified as such and accompanied by a health certificate, can be shipped to any destination. Swine for feeding and breeding purposes can be moved without restriction to public stockyards, or to approved stockyards and livestock markets authorized to handle feeder pigs and breeding stock. But, such swine shipped from these points must be officially vaccinated and accompanied by a health certificate. Specific requirements are in the two tables.
- Swine treated with anti-hog-cholera serum alone or antibody concentrate alone cannot be moved across State lines for feeding and breeding purposes.
- Swine treated with virulent virus cannot be moved interstate after July 1, 1963, unless they are consigned for immediate slaughter (and have not received virulent virus within 30 days of movement), or are moved interstate under special certificate for specific purposes such as research or biologicals production.
- Interstate movement of swine infected with hog cholera is prohibited--for any purpose. Interstate movement of swine exposed to hog cholera is also prohibited, except in certain limited circumstances.
- Swine fed raw garbage (other than household garbage from the same premise) cannot be moved interstate except directly to slaughter under special permission for heat processing.

SHIPPING RULES FOR HEALTHY, IN

FEEDER PIGS AND

Swine officially vaccinated

§76.10(d)

May be moved across

1. Have the swine tested for some diseases by a veterinarian.
2. Obtain a health certificate from a veterinarian and that the swine are free of diseases) and that the swine are free of diseases).
3. Send one copy of the health certificate to the State of destination.

Swine not officially vaccinated

§76.10(b)

May be moved across State lines without isolation of imported swine.

- 1, 2 & 3. Same as above.
4. Maintain a separate record of the swine.
5. Get a permit from the State of destination.
6. No contact with other swine.

Any swine, regardless of vaccination status

§76.7

May be moved across State lines and livestock markets.

1. No restriction (except for health certificate should accompany swine to market).

NOTE: Interstate movement of feeding and breeding swine treated with virulent virus alone is prohibited.

SLAUGHTER

Healthy hogs, not exposed to hog cholera

§76.7

May be moved across State lines to stockyards, or approved stackyards, or approved livestock markets.

1. No restriction (except for health certificate should accompany swine to market).

(Small figures, such as §76.7, refer to Part 76, Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations.)

SHIPMENTS FROM POINTS OTHER THAN FARMS: Swine shipped from stockyards, or approved stackyards and livestock markets, or all points other than these must comply with requirements for interstate movement of swine.

EXPOSED SWINE FROM FARMS

Official Vaccination

BREEDING STOCK

State lines to any destination

inspected prior to shipment by an accredited veterinarian (in a State or Federal inspector).

certificate from him which shows consignee, consignor, rec-
vaccination, the permanent individual identification of the swine,
e apparently free from hog cholera (and other communicable
posure thereto.

f the health certificate along with the shipment.

State lines to another farm in a State requiring 21-day
d swine

bove (except for record of official vaccination), plus:

nd herd for 21 days prior to shipment.

horizing shipment from the appropriate livestock sanitary of-
e of destination and send it along with the shipment.

other swine en route.

State lines to public stockyards, or approved stockyards
ts authorized to handle feeder pigs and breeding stock

o diversion of shipment en route; record of official vaccination
ny officially vaccinated pigs to avoid revaccination at the

ted with anti-hog-cholera serum alone or antibody concentrate

HOGS

State lines to recognized slaughtering centers, public
ved stockyards and livestock markets only

o diversion of shipment en route for any other purpose).

pecific sections of Part 76, Title 9 CFR.)

ing rules for swine sent across State lines from public
are contained in the table on the back. Shipments from
far shipments from farms.

*Officially vaccinated swine must be vaccinated, per-
manently identified, and reported as such by an ac-
credited veterinarian (or, in some cases, a full-time
State or Federal inspector). Vaccination must be done
by one of the following methods:*

1. Vaccinated more than 21 days (but not more than 1 year) prior to shipment with a licensed modified live virus vaccine, given as recommended on the product label; or
2. Vaccinated more than 21 days (but not more than 6 months) prior to shipment with a licensed killed (inactivated) virus vaccine; or
3. Vaccinated within 21 days of shipment with the simultaneous injection of a licensed modified live virus vaccine and at least 15 cc. of anti-hog-cholera serum (or 7.5 cc. of antibody concentrate). (Vaccination at the yard or market as described in the table on the back also qualifies as official vaccination.)

§76.1(x), §76.9(b), §76.10(b)

Definitions

Accredited veterinarian--a licensed veterinarian who has been authorized by State and Federal officials to cooperate in animal disease eradication activities, such as inspection, vaccination and issuance of health certificates.

Approved stockyard or livestock market--any place where hogs are assembled for private sale or public auction which is under State or Federal supervision; which has an accredited veterinarian on hand to inspect and vaccinate swine as required; and which has been approved by the Animal Disease Eradication Division of the USDA. Approval may be for all classes of swine, or limited to slaughter swine only. (A list of approved stockyards and livestock markets under Part 76, Title 9, CFR is published in the Federal Register. This list is available from State and Federal animal disease control officials. They can also give information on what steps to take in order to qualify as an approved stockyard or livestock market.)

Public stockyard--a stockyard where trading in live-stock is carried on and where Federal inspection of livestock for communicable diseases is maintained. (A list of public stockyards is published in Part 78.14(a), Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations, and is also available from State and Federal animal disease control officials.)

Recognized slaughtering center--a packing plant or any other place where slaughtering facilities are provided and to which animals are regularly shipped and slaughtered.

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INTERSTATE MOVEMENT OF SWINE

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In addition to these Federal requirements, be sure to check the regulations of the State of destination.

Here is a general outline of the Federal regulations:

- Healthy, unexposed slaughter hogs can be moved interstate without restriction directly to recognized slaughtering centers for slaughter; or to public stockyards, or approved stockyards and livestock markets for sale for slaughter.
- Requirements for healthy, unexposed swine moved interstate for feeding or breeding purposes depend on (1) origin and (2) destination of shipment. In general, officially vaccinated pigs, properly identified as such and accompanied by a health certificate, can be shipped to any destination. Swine for feeding and breeding purposes can be moved without restriction to public stockyards, or to approved stockyards and livestock markets authorized to handle feeder pigs and breeding stock. But, such swine shipped from these points must be officially vaccinated and accompanied by a health certificate. Specific requirements are in the two tables.
- Swine treated with anti-hog-cholera serum alone or antibody concentrate alone cannot be moved across State lines for feeding and breeding purposes.
- Swine treated with virulent virus cannot be moved interstate after July 1, 1963, unless they are consigned for immediate slaughter (and have not received virulent virus within 30 days of movement), or are moved interstate under special certificate for specific purposes such as research or biologics production.
- Interstate movement of swine infected with hog cholera is prohibited--for any purpose. Interstate movement of swine exposed to hog cholera is also prohibited, except in certain limited circumstances.
- Swine fed raw garbage (other than household garbage from the same premise) cannot be moved interstate except directly to slaughter under special permission for heat processing.

SHIPPING RULES FOR HEALTHY, UNEXPOSED SWINE FROM FARMS

FEEDER PIGS AND BREEDING STOCK

Swine officially vaccinated	May be moved across State lines to any destination
§76.10(d)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Have the swine inspected prior to shipment by an accredited veterinarian (in some areas, by a State or Federal inspector).2. Obtain a health certificate from him which shows consignee, consignor, record of official vaccination, the permanent individual identification of the swine, and that they are apparently free from hog cholera (and other communicable diseases) or exposure thereto.3. Send one copy of the health certificate along with the shipment.
Swine not officially vaccinated	May be moved across State lines to another farm in a State requiring 21-day isolation of imported swine
§76.10(b)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1, 2 & 3. Same as above (except for record of official vaccination), plus:4. Maintain a closed herd for 21 days prior to shipment.5. Get a permit authorizing shipment from the appropriate livestock sanitary official of the State of destination and send it along with the shipment.6. No contact with other swine en route.
Any swine, regardless of vaccination status	May be moved across State lines to public stockyards, or approved stockyards and livestock markets authorized to handle feeder pigs and breeding stock
§76.7	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. No restriction (no diversion of shipment en route; record of official vaccination should accompany officially vaccinated pigs to avoid revaccination at the market).
NOTE: Interstate movement of feeding and breeding swine treated with anti-hog-cholera serum alone or antibody concentrate alone is prohibited.	

SLAUGHTER HOGS

Healthy hogs, not exposed to hog cholera	May be moved across State lines to recognized slaughtering centers, public stockyards, or approved stockyards and livestock markets only
§76.7	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. No restriction (no diversion of shipment en route for any other purpose).
(Small figures, such as §76.7, refer to specific sections of Part 76, Title 9 CFR.)	

SHIPMENTS FROM POINTS OTHER THAN FARMS: Shipping rules for swine sent across State lines from public stockyards, or approved stockyards and livestock markets are contained in the table on the back. Shipments from all points other than these must comply with requirements for shipments from farms.

Official Vaccination

Officially vaccinated swine must be vaccinated, permanently identified, and reported as such by an accredited veterinarian (or, in some cases, a full-time State or Federal inspector). Vaccination must be done by one of the following methods:

1. Vaccinated more than 21 days (but not more than 1 year) prior to shipment with a licensed modified live virus vaccine, given as recommended on the product label; or
2. Vaccinated more than 21 days (but not more than 6 months) prior to shipment with a licensed killed (inactivated) virus vaccine; or
3. Vaccinated within 21 days of shipment with the simultaneous injection of a licensed modified live virus vaccine and of least 15 cc. of anti-hog-cholera serum (or 7.5 cc. of antibody concentrate). (Vaccination at the yard or market as described in the table on the back also qualifies as official vaccination.)

§76.1(x), §76.9(b), §76.10(b)

Definitions

Accredited veterinarian--a licensed veterinarian who has been authorized by State and Federal officials to cooperate in animal disease eradication activities, such as inspection, vaccination and issuance of health certificates.

Approved stockyard or livestock market--any place where hogs are assembled for private sale or public auction which is under State or Federal supervision; which has an accredited veterinarian on hand to inspect and vaccinate swine as required; and which has been approved by the Animal Disease Eradication Division of the USDA. Approval may be for all classes of swine, or limited to slaughter swine only. (A list of approved stockyards and livestock markets under Part 76, Title 9, CFR is published in the Federal Register. This list is available from State and Federal animal disease control officials. They can also give information on what steps to take in order to qualify as an approved stockyard or livestock market.)

Public stockyard--a stockyard where trading in livestock is carried on and where Federal inspection of livestock for communicable diseases is maintained. (A list of public stockyards is published in Part 78.14(a), Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations, and is also available from State and Federal animal disease control officials.)

Recognized slaughtering center--a packing plant or any other place where slaughtering facilities are provided and to which animals are regularly shipped and slaughtered.

SHIPPING RULES FOR HEALTHY, UNEXPOSED SWINE FROM PUBLIC STOCKYARDS OR APPROVED STOCKYARDS AND LIVESTOCK MARKETS

FEEDER PIGS AND BREEDING STOCK

1. Swine can be moved only to States with provisions for 21-day isolation of imported swine. §76.9(a)
2. Swine not officially vaccinated prior to arrival at the yard or market:
 - a. Must be inspected at the yard or market by a Federal inspector or an accredited veterinarian. §76.9(a)(1)
 - b. Must be vaccinated at public stockyards by a veterinarian under Federal supervision and at approved stockyards and livestock markets by the accredited veterinarian. In either case, swine must be given a simultaneous injection of a licensed modified live virus vaccine and at least 20 cc. of anti-hog-cholera serum (or 10 cc. of antibody concentrate). Larger dosages are required for swine over 60 pounds. §76.9(b)
 - c. Must be accompanied by a health certificate issued by the Federal inspector or accredited veterinarian at the yard or market. The certificate must show place and date of issue, destination of shipment, record of official vaccination, the permanent individual identification of the pigs, and that they are apparently free from hog cholera (and other communicable diseases). §76.9(a)(5)
 - d. Must be transported in a cleaned and disinfected vehicle. (Vehicles not regularly hauling livestock don't have to be disinfected.) §76.9(a)(6)
3. Swine officially vaccinated prior to arrival at the yard or market:

Must meet same requirements as in 2-a, 2-c and 2-d above; treatment described in 2-b not required if incoming swine are accompanied by record of official vaccination (or are suckling pigs under 8 weeks of age nursing officially vaccinated sows). §76.9(a)(3)

NOTE: Interstate movement of feeding and breeding swine treated with anti-hog-cholera serum alone or antibody concentrate alone is prohibited. §76.9(a)(1)

SLAUGHTER HOGS

1. Slaughterhogs can be moved without restriction to recognized slaughtering centers, public stockyards, or approved stockyards and livestock markets (and cannot be diverted en route for any other purpose). §76.7

(Small figures, such as §76.7, refer to specific sections of Part 76, Title 9 CFR.)

SHIPMENTS FROM POINTS OTHER THAN PUBLIC STOCKYARDS, OR APPROVED STOCKYARDS AND LIVESTOCK MARKETS: Such interstate shipments must comply with requirements for shipments from farms contained in the table inside.

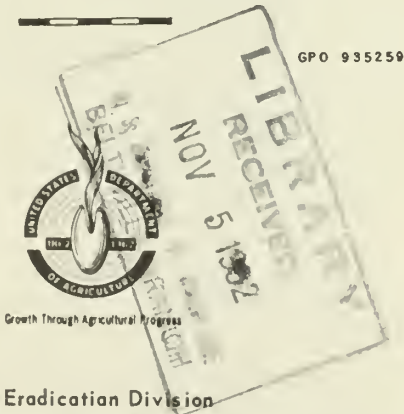
Swine Infected with or Exposed to Hog Cholera

Infected -- *Interstate movement prohibited for any purpose.* §76.6(a)

Exposed -- *Interstate movement prohibited for any purpose except in certain limited circumstances--check with State or Federal veterinary officials for details. (Includes swine suspected of being exposed to hog cholera.)* §76.6(b)

NOTE: Any vehicle which has contained an interstate shipment of swine affected with hog cholera (and other communicable diseases) must be cleaned and disinfected under supervision before further use. §76.30

These shipping rules have been designed to prevent the spread of hog cholera--with the minimum of inconvenience for producers, shippers, and handlers of hogs. With the cooperation of everyone concerned with the production and marketing of swine, hog cholera will be eradicated.



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Prepared by:
Animal Disease Eradication Division
Agricultural Research Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture

